

NEW MEXICO

YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE:

1991

TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998:

\$27,325,240

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 1060 New Mexico women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	22.7	26.0
White	23.7	25.7
Black	-	31.5
Hispanic	18.7	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	7.6	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	54	56
1996	68	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

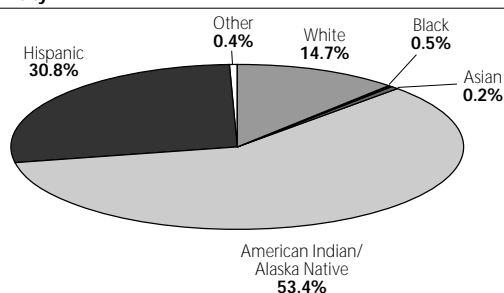
- 200 New Mexico women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 1,000 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

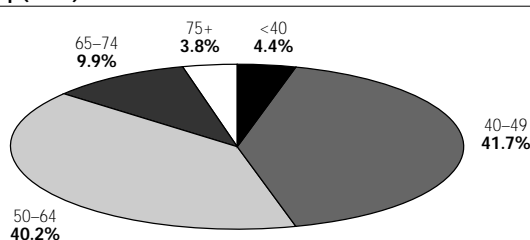
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the New Mexico Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Mammograms 61,190
given through the New Mexico program as of
September 30, 1998

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 119 New Mexico women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	2.6	2.8
White	2.5	2.5
Black	-	6.1
Hispanic	3.0	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	78*	79*
1996	92	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

- - *New Mexico women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.†
- 100 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

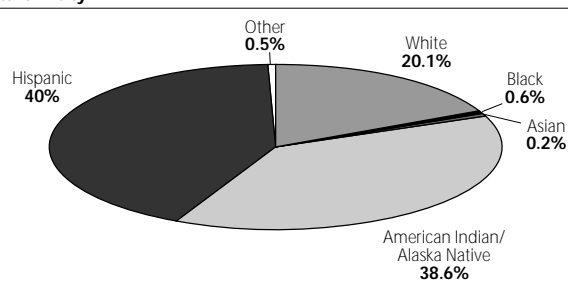
Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

*Some data were excluded because there would be 50 or fewer deaths or new cases.

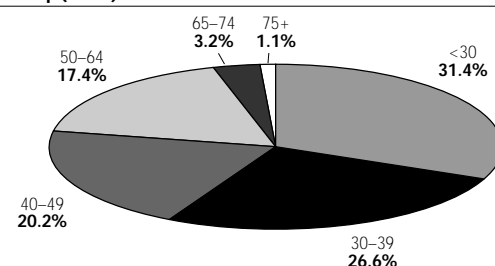
†1998 data

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the New Mexico Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 106,492
given through the New Mexico program as of
September 30, 1998

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

	✓						✓
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 185% of the federal poverty level.
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 40 or over.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 30 years of age.
- There is no residency requirement for screening eligibility

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH:

- Statewide efforts: public bulletins, radio messages, direct mail, hotlines for referral, newsletters, resource guides, special promotional events, flyers, posters, worksite and church-based presentations
- Local efforts: billboards; paid television advertising; newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN NEW MEXICO

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20-64	25	61	2	12	75
Women age 40-64	21	67	3	9	79

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds New Mexico's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its comprehensive program in 1991. New Mexico has received funds totaling \$27,325,240 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 1,060 New Mexico women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 22.7 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for black women was 21.2 per 100,000 women. The percent of New Mexico women aged 40 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 54 percent in 1992 to 68 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 1,000 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 200 deaths from breast cancer in New Mexico women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, New Mexico's program provided 61,190 mammograms.

One hundred and nineteen women in New Mexico died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 2.6 per 100,000 women, slightly below than the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 92 percent of New Mexico women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 78 percent of women in New Mexico aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 100 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 50 or fewer deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in New Mexico women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, the state's program provided 106,492 Pap tests.

New Mexico does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening and length of stay for inpatient care following mastectomy. While virtually all women aged 65 and older have insurance coverage through Medicare, 25 percent of New Mexico women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in New Mexico had to be at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1997 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram and at least 30 for a Pap test. New Mexico's public education and outreach efforts include newspaper, radio, and television (PSA) messages; special promotional events; flyers; posters; and worksite presentations. Other efforts include public bulletins; church-based presentations; direct mail; hotlines for referral; resource guides; billboards; paid television advertising; and bus, commuter, and taxi placards.